Number 340 THE February 23, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, February 23, 1793.

Pittſburgh, February 5, 1793.

The Subſcriber has for ſale at his houſe, a number of pieces of handſome rich coloured Chintzes and Calicoes, faſhionable ſhawls, and ſundry other articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. He has occaſion for 2000 rails, for which, if good and ſtrait, he will give 8/4 per hundred; and alſo 1200 good broad rails, for which he will give 10/. per hundred, and 300 locuſt poſts, for which if ſtrong and ſtrait, he will give five pence a piece; and for 30 ſmall logs, 18 feet long, fit for ſleepers, and 1200 clapboards, he will give a generous price, as alſo for pine and poplar boards.

JOHN MARIE.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1793.

A.

MAHLON Aber, Fort Waſhington; Robert Anderſon, Danville, Kentucky; John Allen, Weſtmoreland county; David Armſtrong, Redſtone; Andrew Archbald, Waſhington county; Alexander Anderſon, James Alexander.

B.

Hugh Burnia, Joſeph Beggs, John and Andrew Burns, Kentucky; Levi Burgeſs, Fort Waſhington; David Brodrick, Kentucky; Robert Barr, Waſhington county; James Brown, Lieut. Sam. Brown, Roland Boyd, Chartiers; Patrick Bigiev, Sarah Bigley, Col. Ebenezer Battelle, Bellpre; Lt. Ruſſell Biſſel, Fort Waſhington.

C.

James Carſon, Kentucky; Rob. Campbell, William Coyle, Samuel Craig, near Niagara; Robt. Cummins, Waſhington county; Joſeph Crimer, Cornet Leonard Corrington, weſtern army; Thomas Crawford, William Clark, Ligonier Valley; Jacob Cooper, William Chambers, Alexander Clement, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; David Conger, Waſhington County.

D.

Joſeph Dixon, Kentucky; Michael Dugan, Joſeph Dobin, Frederick Dilcho, Michael Dowlin, Waſhington county, James Dugan, Weſtmoreland county; Joſeph Donagley, Cuds creek; W. Donelly.

E.

James Engleſon, Waſhington county; John Eiles, Fayette county.

F.

Paul Fearing, Marietta; Andrew Fulton, Fort Waſhington; Thos. Fawcett, Chartiers.

G.

William Gilleland, near Fort Pitt; Miſs Ann Grant, Waſhington; Henry George, Waſhington county; Nathaniel George, Hugh Galafry; James Gilmore, care of James Pollock, Eſq. Ligonier valley.

H.

Captain Samuel Henly, Fort Waſhington; William Harvey, Mrs Jane Heany, Waſhington county; William Hamilton, Weſtmoreland county; Robert Hamond, Waſhington county; John Hunter, Waſhington county; Thomas Hardy.

I.

Andrew Johnſton, Waſhington county; Allen Jack, light dragoon; James Johnſton, Kentucky; Thos. Irwin, attorney at law, Waſhington; Mrs. Jane Irwin, Waſhington county; Peter January, jun. Kentucky.

K.

Jacob Kreever, Marietta; David Kennedy, near Fort Pitt; William Kennedy; David Kelly, Jas. Knox, Chartiers; John Kirkwood, John Kennedy, Robert Killoore, Louiſville, Kentucky.

L.

Col. Henry Lee, Kentucky; Jas. Laird, John Love, Waſhington county; Thomas Linſey, Kentucky; James Lowrey, Forks of Yough.

M.

Kennedy Morton, Waſhington county; John Martin, Chartiers; Enſign Andrew Marſchalk, Fort Jefferſon; Mr. Michael, Samuel M'Elpenney, Weſt Liberty; Daniel M'Eleer, James M'Call, James and Hugh M'Mullen, Joſeph Morriſon, Croſs creek; George M'Culleigh, Chartiers; William M'Fvay, Alexander M'Gregor, Lexington, Kentucky; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort Waſhington; Mrs. M'Kibbin, Redſtone; Alexander M'Conochie, Robert M'Clure, Weſt Liberty; Ann Morriſon, near Redſtone; Joſeph Moore, Daniel M'Kinly, Wm. Miſkelly, James Maxwell, Eſquire; David M'Caſtlemſter, Kentucky; Robert Mack, Kentucky; John M'Arther, Allen Meens, John M'Cormick, Monſ. Morel, Calliopolis; John Moore, near Waſhington; Walter M'Mouſs.

N.

William Nourſe, Kentucky; Jno. Nelſon, ſergeant; William Newel, Buffaloe ſettlement.

O.

Captain Dudley Odlin, Marietta.

P.

Anthony Palmer, David Pentecoſt, Waſhington, Joſeph Porter.

R.

James Rutherford, William Roſs, Fayette county; John Ralſton, Jas. Richards, William Riddy, Thos. Reed, Robert Riddle, Jas. Reed, Hanley Reed.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. Fort Waſhington; William Small, Holſten river; Enſign Peter Shoemaker, Alexander Sloane, William Sinclair, ſurveyor, Waſhington coy. Thomas Smith, ſergeant, Captain Rogers's company; John Shariff, Ebenezer Sproat, Eſq. Marietta; William Stewart, Richard Stephenſon, Thomas Sands, John Small, Oliver Sproat, Wm. Small, Redſtone; Hugh Stephen, William Sampſon, William Southworth.

T.

Wilhiam Tharp, Buffaloe; Samuel Thompſon.

V.

Solomon V. Van Renſſelear, Lt. light dragoons, James Veech, Fayette county.

W.

Hercules Whaley, Fort Waſhington; Patty Wakefield, Major Haſfield White, Marietta; Elias Wallen, Fort Waſhington; James Williams, Peter Wilſon.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Roſtrover townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a grey MARE about 12 years old, branded with H. on the near ſhoulder, and appears to be hipſhot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HAMMOND, ſen.

On the Injuſtice of the EXCISE LAW, and the Secretary's REPORT.

(Concluded from our paper of the 9th inſt.)

HAVING arrived at this ſtage of my diſquiſitions, I may be fairly allowed to aſſert, that the Secretary of the Treaſury thro' the whole of his report upon the petitions for a repeal or mitigation of the exciſe upon ſpirits, made from home produce, ſo far from conſidering the ſubject on public ground, treats it as a perſonal affair; and thus, inſtead of propoſing any relief to the petitioners, as the diſintereſted miniſter of the government, he aſſumes the character of a defendant againſt their popular complaints, and for the purpoſe of ſupporting his ſyſtem, wages a zealous war againſt whiſkey diſtilleries. Every ſtatement is calculated, all the ſophiſtry of his reaſoning is diſplayed, merely to prove that ſpirits made from home produce, ought exchuſively to be taxed; and the fervor of his imagination, has eclipſed, or extinguiſhed, in this attempt, all regard to the intereſt of the laborious huſbandman, and every ſcruple as to the authenticity of the information on which his data are founded.—For the manly candor, and the impartial dignity of the Secretary's character, were ſubſtituted the groveling cunning of a pettifogger; and Congreſs was addreſſed with all that littleneſs of quibble, that diſtortion of facts, and that chicanery of profeſſional management, with which every jury is aſſailed, and to which the beſt juries are obliged to ſubmit. Various inſtances of this practice might be given, beſides thoſe upon which I have animadverted; and the appearance of a ſolitary inſtance of favor, in propoſing to lower the exciſe upon whiſkey from 9 to 8 cents per gallon, will hardly amount to an exception. This was a feint evidently to introduce a diminution of the tax upon the moläſſes diſtilleries; and for which purpoſe, the impoſt upon imported ſpirits was alſo to be raiſed. That impoſt was, indeed, high enough already for the purpoſes of the revenue, ſince, at the rate which it now bears, leſs will be imported; but I do not complain of the alteration, nor envy the home made rum the preference; provided the produce of our own ſoil, and the domeſtic manufactures of our families, which are not yet in ſufficient eſteem to interfere in the market with either ſpecies of rum, were equally cheriſhed and protected.

From the reſpect which I ſincerely feel for the Secretary's character, and the opinion which I entertain of the eminence of his abilities and induſtry, I undertook the examination of his report, with great reluctance and heſitation; but being convinced that it was calculated to perſuade the legiſlature into the adoption of meaſures highly oppreſſive to a very conſiderable and deſerving number of people, as fully entitled to favor and encouragement as any other denomination of the citizens of the union; and perceiving that a great majority of the members of Congreſs themſelves were unacquainted with the buſineſs, neither knowing the price, nor the quality of the manufacture, the intereſts of which they were invited to ſacrifice, at the very time that they were granting effectual encouragement to every other ſpecies of manufacture;—I conceived it to be my duty to communicate that portion of information which I poſſeſſed; and to prefer, at every hazard of official reſentment, the act of doing juſtice to the intereſts of the people, (from which muſt flow the honour and ſtability of the government) to a tame acquieſcence in unauthoriſed aſſertions, or a ſervile complaiſance to the reputation and dignity of a public officer. The man who makes an unjuſt ſpeculation on his neighbour, or facilitates its being done by others, is deſervedly ſtigmatized and ſhunned; but far leſs is the turpitude of his conduct, than the guilt of that man, who employs the power of an influential ſtation, to induce the legiſlature to ſpeculate upon, or to oppreſs, one part of the community, in order to eaſe or enrich another.

It may, however, be objected that this performance, being anonymous I am not reſponſible for the truth of the facts, which it ſtates, and that it places the Secretary in a diſagreeable predicament, becauſe it would be inconſiſtent with his dignity to reply to animadverſions that are offered under a fictitious ſignature. But with reſpect to the facts, let it be remembered that I have appealed in almoſt every inſtance to thoſe authorities, which people, who doubt, may examine for themſelves; and with reſpect to the ſituation of the Secretary, we may preſume that he is no ſtranger to anonymous writing; but at all events, we know that he has a ſufficient number of ſatellites or ſubordinate agents, who will not heſitate to lend their names for thoſe uſes in which either from policy or ſhame, he is loth to employ his own. For inſtance; there was recently publiſhed an addreſs to the people in the weſtern counties, in favor of the exciſe law, under the ſignature of JOHN NEVIL, inſpector. It appeared in a pamphlet; it was alſo inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and ſeveral of the newſpapers of this city; and it was not only calculated to juſtify the exciſe, but to traduce the character of the people to whom it was addreſſed. But at the firſt appearance, every perſon who knew the man, who lent his name, were ſure that the ſignature was as fictitious, as is the ſignature of SIDNEY to this performance, and when, the Secretary's report was publiſhed, no one who compared the two eſſays could fail of being convinced that they were dictated by the ſame author. I will leave a copy of the addreſs, bearing the exciſeman's ſignature with the printer, for the curious, to compare with the report. I conceive, therefore, I have as forcible a right to publiſh truth under the borrowed name of a dead patriot, as any other man can have to circulate ſophiſtry, under the borrowed ſignature of a living inſpector.

When I began my ſtrictures on the report, I ſuggeſted a poſſibility that the Secretary's information might be defective, that his impartiality might not be perfect, and that his principles might not ſtrictly correſpond with the genius of the federal government, in the very conſtitution of which, the republican forms of the ſtate governments are ſolemnly guaranteed. That the firſt of theſe ſuſpicions was well founded, is not only evident by the facts I have ſtated, but by the teſtimony of every member of Congreſs, who profeſſed to underſtand the ſubject, and took part in the debates which it occaſioned. The ſecond ſuppoſition is alſo evident from an examination into the relative ſituation and prices of country made rum and whiſkey, where they both are made in large quantities, and both are exciſed.

How far his ſyſtems correſpond with the genius of the government muſt appear by comparing thoſe ſyſtems, with the principles of the government, and the opinions, that prevailed at the time of its formation and adoption.

When the veſtiture of extenſive internal powers in the federal legiſlature, gave a general alarm to the people of the United States, the beſt advocates for its adoption, and ſuch as were moſt active in its formation, declared that thoſe powers would not be exerciſed, except in the laſt reſort, and that particularly, the powers of levying internal exciſes could only be practicable, when every other reſource failed, and when preſſing danger would, by producing conviction of the neceſſity of the meaſure, inſure its ſucceſs. Even the moſt ſcrupulous and jealous criticiſers upon the government, conſidered the exerciſe of this power as wholly impracticable, at leaſt until the government was ſupported by the ſubordinate branches of the executive and judiciary eſtabliſhments, ſo multiplied, and ſo ſpread, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of a compietely conſolidated government. It was known, that with the extenſive country we inhabited, and the intelligent and enterpriſing ſpirit which the people poſſeſſed, the general government could only be ſupported by public confidence; and that a force which would be competent to dragoon the citizens into a ſubmiſſion to meaſures that they thought oppreſſive, could not be procured or maintained. It was thought, likewiſe, that whilſt the ſtates continued to enjoy the forms, and to exerciſe the powers of republican government, according to the federal guarantee, their courts and officers would bring the ſalutary protection of government home to the moſt remote and indigent ſituations of life, and attach the feelings and intereſts of the people to the ſupport of their authority and its legitimate exerciſe; whereas the inferior functions of the general government, however widely diſperſed, would only be employed in ſupporting the execution of laws, the conſtant language of which would be, *Give! give!* It is true, that there were men who ſtill retained a jealouſy, that the veſtiture of the federal power might inſtigate ſome enterpriſing ſpirits, when elevated to influential ſtations, to gratify the appetites of their perſonal ambition or to enforce the neceſſity of a more arbitrary government (to which ſuch diſpoſitions are fatally prone) by a premature exciſe of an odious, but flattering juriſdiction.

The vigilant and anxious conſidered the federal power, but particularly that branch of it which authoriſed the impoſition of an exciſe, to be an idol of jealouſy, that in the hands of a projecting miniſter, might be abuſed for the very purpoſe of creating that criſis in the government, which it was preſerved in ſtore, as the means of preventing or ſupporting. Hence aroſe the difficulty which attended the adoption of the conſtitution, and the qualified ratifications which many of the ſtates made in favor of amendments.

But I aſk, did the moſt penetrating patriot in the United States, believe it to be poſſible, that in almoſt the firſt exertions of the new formed government, any one man, or any combined junto, could have had the confidence to attempt, or the addreſs to accompliſh a plan which created a neceſſity for the exerciſe of this moſt obnoxious of all powers? and that, in order to create and aggrandize an independent and all abſorbing fiſcal dominion, in the hands of the principal of the revenue department, ſuch a plan ſhould receive the ſanction of the legiſlative body, to which, excluſively, the fortunes of the people were committed? But ſuch has been the reſult of the intrigues of the intereſted and ambitious few, combined againſt the generous and unſuſpicious many.

It may, perhaps, be ſaid, that this is ſpecious declamation: let the facts furniſh the criterion to decide, the terms upon which the confederated ſtates originally fixed the principles for making requiſitions, which were, that at the end of the war, a final ſettlement ſhould be made between the ſtates individually and the union, and that all advances for carrying on the war beyond the ſums required from the reſpective ſtates, ſhould bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum from the period of making them, until the time the balances were diſcharged. Upon this condition, the requiſitions were paid; and upon this condition the reſpective ſtates contracted and liquidated debts in their ſeparate characters; ſuch as the militia and depreciation claims; for which according to the circumſtances, they appropriated efficient funds. In contemplation alſo a final ſettlement with the union, and to relieve their immediate citizens, many of the ſtates redeemed a great amount of the domeſtic debt of the union. Several of them had paid in their quota of the intereſt facilities; and the delinquent ſtates, perceiving that the general government made no proviſion for their exoneration or eſcape from the charge, were taking effectual meaſures to collect their proportions, ſo that the whole amount would certainly, by this operation alone have reached, at an early period the public treaſury. Thus then the original contract ſtood; and the federal conſtitution, ſo far from interfering, has expreſſly confirmed it, in the condition, and on the terms of its creation. Commiſſioners had been appointed with competent powers, and were actually making progreſs in the final ſettlement of accounts; and the reſpective claims upon the union were directed to be exhibited againſt a limited day. In this ſituation of things, the public mind was naturally led to expect that upon a final ſettlement ſome ſtates would eventually be creditors, and others debtors, according to the ſtate of their compliances with requiſitions, or the degree of their voluntary exertions in the general cauſe. From the great number of the ſtates, that ſuppoſed they had advanced more than their juſt proportion, there was ground to expect that the balances in favor of the creditor ſtates would have been but ſmall; and certainly for the extinguiſhing of theſe, it was the duty of the general government to provide. While the public expectations, and the exiſting claims, as far as they reſpected ſtate debts and facilities of intereſt, were entirely directed to this view of the ſubject, a number of public creditors applied for relief, by a memorial, at the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt Congreſs; but as organizing the neceſſary departments, &c. unavoidably conſumed that ſeſſion, the petition of the public creditors could not then be diſcuſſed; tho' to ſhew that it was not deſignedly overlooked, the memorial was referred to the newly created Secretary of the Treaſury. As the creditors of the reſpective ſtates, or the holders of facilities, could not, either upon the footing of the original contract, or any exiſting law, demand relief from Congreſs, they did not come forward to aſk it by petition; and the truth is, that in many ſtates, ſufficient proviſion was already made for ſuch of thoſe claims as remained undiſcharged. Hence it appears that the debts of this deſcription were not referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

But, as Aaron threw a number of jewels, of various forms and quality into the fire, and behold! there came out a calf, which the people worſhipped; ſo Congreſs threw the public debt into the Secretary's political furnace (without defining its compoſition, without preſcribing its ſhape, and without pointing out the ſources by which it ſhould be nouriſhed) and lo! there came out, not indeed a ſimple-calf, but an image of gigantic ſtature, bearing a metaphorical reſemblance to that, which the deſpot erected in the plain of Dura, whoſe head was of gold, whoſe body was of braſs, and whoſe feet was a compound of iron and clay; and oppreſſion (preſerving the analogy) was prepared for thoſe, who did not fall down before it. Yet, has not this demon, complicated of *ſix per cent, three per cent*, and *deferred*, a ſufficient range of dominion o'er all that the Atlantic uſhers to our ſhores—a ſufficient number of votaries, in the rank hoſt of ſpeculators—but he muſt riot too, on the hard earned ſubſtance of the tiller of the earth, and make the diſtant cottager his ſlave! Bluſh, ye, who baſk and fatten in his temple!—tremble, ye, who miniſter to the cravings of his inordinate appetite!

SIDNEY.

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American Affairs.

KNOXVILLE, January 13.

Lately arrived at Will's Town, 9 Shawaneſe, who have paſſed on to the Creeks and Choctaws, for the purpoſe of exciting them to go to war with the United States. They are to return through the Cherokee towns with an expectation of meeting that nation in full council, at Eſtanaula.—They informed the Cherokees, that the Shawaneſe were determined to fall on the Chickeſaws and cut them off, for joining the army of Gen. St. Clair.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

Extract of a letter from Rochdebout, on the Ottowa river, or Miami of Lake Erie, dated October the 9th, 1792.

"I congratulate you on the agreement of the council of the confederated tribes, to liſten to propoſals of peace from your government: but, on the expreſs condition that you ſhall not only make your fooliſh young men honeſt, but that your government ſhall be ſo; and not aim at depriviug the Indians of their lands, as heretofore, or at "ſole and abſolute ſovereignty" over them, as claimed at your former treaties. I am fully of opinion that it will be your own faults, if you do not eſtabliſh an advantageous and permanent peace and commerce with all the Indian nations: but, to ſecure theſe, you muſt employ and truſt thoſe who know how the buſineſs ought to be conducted: for an error in judgment, may be as fatal to you, as your former errors in Indian polities have been. I ſhall commit this letter to the Rainbow, a Seneca chief, who has promiſed to forward it to you from Fort Franklin."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

"There is a letter in town received yeſterday by a French gentleman from Marſeilles, which mentions that the city of Rome has ſurrendered to the army of the French commanded by General Anſelm; he advanced ſo rapidly, that his Holineſs could not effectuate his eſcape, and has been taken priſoner. Particular details of this new conqueſt are not expreſſed, but we hope to be able ſoon to give full information about it, having the ſtrongeſt grounds to think that this very intereſting intelligence, will be authenticated in a few days. The ſame letter mentions alſo that Holland has acknowledged the ſovereignty of the Republic of France—and that the king of Pruſſia himſelf is ready to follow the example."

The following items of intelligence are ſaid to have come to hand by the French packet, lately arrived at New-York.—When Gen. Dumourier took Bruſſelles, he alſo became maſter of 4000 Auſtrian military priſoners, and was joined by 1500 deſerters—the king of Pruſſia had acknowledged the independence of the French Republic—and all the Papal territory of Italy was in a fair way of ſharing the fate of Savoy, &c.—N. B. The French packet left L'Orient the firſt of December.

The appellation *Citizen*, having univerſally taken place in the town of Boſton, in reſpect to the addreſs of the male part of the inhabitants, it appears to be a matter of no ſmall difficulty among them how to *feminize* the word, ſo as to have an equally agreeable ſound. The word commonly adopted among them is *Citeſs*. This has been found fault with by others, who prefer *Civeſs*, for this plain reaſon, that *Citeſs* means only a *city woman* in contradiſtinction to a *country woman*.—Others again ſee no impropriety in applying the appellation *Citizen* to either ſex, as being a noun of the *common* gender. Perhaps the matter might be compromiſed by ſtiling the men *cits*, and the women *citizens*.

In the late proceſſions at Boſton, (we are informed) the *ox*, was a type of *ariſtocracy*: his gaudy decorations repreſented TITLES, and the animal itſelf was underſtood to be ſacrificed on the altar of *democracy*, as a peace offering to liberty and equality.—One of the moſt pleaſing circumſtances we have to record on the occaſion of this feſtival, is, that eight of the citizens, animated with the conſideration that virtue and liberty are about to reviſit this earth, made a contribution to relieve from the gloomy incloſure of a priſon, eight of their fellow citizens who were confined for the trifling ſum of *twelve pounds*.

There appeared ſome impropriety (ſays a letter from Boſton) in demoliſhing an ox, as the type of ariſtocracy, when it was well known, there were many ſcores of ariſtocrats running at large in the ſtreets, much more culpable than the innocent creature whoſe life was ſacrificed on this feſtival occaſion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 12, 1792.

"We had here ſome diſagreeable work on the firſt reading of the Catholic bill. A numerous mob paraded the ſtreets, ſhouting "Liberty and Equality," they then proceeded to the Parliament Houſe, in order, it is ſaid, to give greater force to the queſtion then in agitation, ſhouting as before, "Liberty or death." The ſheriffs, attended by the military, appeared and ſeized the ringleaders, they immediately retaliated by ſeizing the officer of the guards; the ſheriffs ſtrove to call them to a ſenſe of their duty, but in vain; the enraged multitude threw ſtones in every direction, the drums beat to arms, when thoſe friends to liberty, the Irish Volunteers, turned out, headed by their patriotic commanders, Col. James Napper Tandy, and Col. Smith, a volley was diſcharged on each ſide, immediately after which, the military were ordered to their barracks, fearing the reſult of offending citizen ſoldiers, who appeared for the purpoſe of protecting the little liberty they now enjoy."

Feb. 9. By a veſſel that arrived at New York, the 5th inſtant, in 54 days from Cork, we learn, that the court of Great Britain had ordered 47 ſail of ſhips of war, into ſervice, againſt France, and that preſs warrants had been iſſued for the purpoſe of manning this fleet—the Engliſh parliament met on the 6th of December, but were adjourned to January 3d. The king and queen of France had been tried and acquitted.

On Wedneſday laſt, the 6th of Feb. being the anniverſary of the alliance between France and America, the ſame was celebrated in this city, with every demonſtration of joy and feſtivity ſuitable to ſo brilliant an occaſion.—The governor of the ſtate, officers of the city and ſtate militia, the foreign miniſters, &c. &c. met at the ſtate-houſe for the purpoſe of commemorating this glorious day, and the recent ſucceſſes of the French nation. From thence they proceeded to the city tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided; after partaking of which, a number of toaſts were drank, adapted to the day. Having paſſed the afternoon in the greateſt harmony the company proceeded from the city tavern to the houſe of the miniſter of France, from whence, after giving three cheers, and playing *ca ira* and *Yankee doodle*, they were diſmiſſed to their homes.

MADRID GAZETTES to 14th Dec.

[Heads of Intelligence.]

Duke d'Alcredia, firſt Secretary of State, in place of the Count d'Aranda, who remains head of the Council.

Duke of Brunſwick retired, and Lieut. Gen. Kalkſtein ſucceeds to the command of the Pruſſian army.

General Monteſquieu to avoid an arreſt, retired to Geneva; and being demanded by the French reſident, fled acroſs the Lake. Kellerman, who ſucceeded him, was preparing to march to Rome.

In the battle of Halle, and Anderbeech, near Bruſſelles, Nov. 15, the French were completely ſucceſsful. The Auſtrians retired towards Louvaine. The loſe on each ſide about 800.

The Duke of Saxe Teſchen deſired of General Dumourier a ſuſpenſion of arms, and to go into winter quarters, which was refuſed.

General Valence took poſſeſſion of Namur, without oppoſition, November 23. La Maliere entered Antwerp without reſiſtance, Nov. 18; and Labourdonnaye would arrive there on the 19th, with the main army. The citadel, however, had not yet ſurrendered.

Prince Kaunitz and Field Marſhall Lacy, are ill. It is underſtood in Vienna, November 5, that the King of Pruſſia has manifeſted to the Emperor his deſire for a concluſion of the war, and that the Emperor inclines to a compoſition with France. But if the war continues, their armies will act independent of each other. Facts ſeem to indicate war, but this would be the caſe, even if peace was intended.

Lord Aukland, Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, has declared officially, by order of his Court, that his maſter will ſcrupulouſly adhere to his ſtipulations in the treaty of 1788, and recommends a firm ſuppreſſion of every attempt to diſturb the interior tranquility of the Provinces.

The Imperialiſts had 5000 men killed in the battle of Mons.

PARIS, Dec. 1. The miniſtry of France order General Dumourier to purſue the enemy's army into whatever country gives them aſylum, and to deſtroy them before they are re-inforced or in a ſtate to renew their attack on France.

Dumourier approaching Leige, and within five leagues of it on the 25th of November.—Cuſtine was at Marburg Nov. 19, and had gained ſome ſmall advantage over the Pruſſians.

From LISBON PAPERS to Dec. 21.

The French are in poſſeſſion of Oſtend.

They have declared in favor of opening the Scheldt.

Labourdonnaye reſigned on a miſunderſtanding with Dumourier, and Lieut. General Miranda ſucceeded to his command.

The Ambaſſador of France at Naples, has received orders to retire from that capital.

Gazettes forbidden to be read in coffee houſes and other public places in Liſbon.

Caſtonie had arrived in Liſbon, with an intention to make ſome ſtay there; but he left it in three days, on intimations from the Court, as ſuppoſed.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Februrry 5.

The following report was read in the Houſe.

The committee of ways and means, having taken into conſideration that part of the Governor's ſpeech, which recommends the preſervation of the principal or capital ſum of the public ſtock, and the expediency of making ſome arrangement for rendering the unappropriated monies, that ſhall, from time to time, accumulate in the Treaſury, productive of a reaſonable profit; and having further conſidered the active ſtate of the finances of this commonwealth, beg leave to report, in part of the objects committed to them, the following reſolutions, as proper to be adopted by this Houſe, viz.

1. Reſolved, That the monies now lying in or that may be paid into the State Treaſury, before the day of , and are not otherwiſe appropriated, and alſo the monies that ſhall ariſe from the ſtate, of the certificates of the United States, the property of this ſtate, be veſted in Bank Stock. Provided, however, that, by the act veſting ſuch monies, the ſtate ſhall reſerve the power to borrow from the bank, in whoſe ſtock ſuch monies ſhall have been veſted, a ſum of for the purpoſe of erecting a loan office.

2. Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill upon the following principles, to wit:

Firſt, that a company be incorporated by the name and ſtile of The Preſident, Directors, and Company of the BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Second, That the ſtate be entitled to ſubſcribe to the amount of dollars.

Third, That the Bank of North-America may become ſubſcribers to the amount of dollars, provided, they relinquiſh their charter, and provided alſo, that they ſhall apply for the ſame within

Fourth, That private ſubſcriptions be admitted to the amount of dollars.

Fifth, That the ſtate may borrow or take upon loan from the ſaid bank, a ſum of money equal to dollars, at ſuch rate of intereſt, not exceeding ſix per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon with the directors of the ſaid bank.

3. Reſolved, That a committee be alſo appointed to bring in a bill upon the following principles, to wit:

Firſt, That a ſum of money, not exceeding dollars to be borrowed from the Bank of Pennſylvania, and to be paid out of the arrearages due for taxes and lands to this commonwealth, be appropriated, for the purpoſe of being lent to the citizens of this ſtate, upon mortgages of real property.

Second, That the ſaid ſum of dollars be apportioned for that purpoſe, among the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants reſpectively contained in each.

Third, That the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively liable for the punctual payment of the intereſt yearly due upon ſuch loans, and of the principal in inſtallments, if demanded by the ſtate.

Fourth, That an office, for the purpoſe of lending the reſpective ſums thus propoſed to be loaned, be opened in each county, and perſons in each county reſpectively be truſtees for the ſame.

On motion,

Ordered, That Tueſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the foregoing report.

Pittſburgh, February 23

A gentleman who has been through different parts of the Indian country, and at Detroit, arrived here a few days ago, and gives us the following information, which may be depended on, viz.

That the ſavages are determined for war unleſs the United States will relinquiſh all claim to the territory north weſt of the river Ohio; that they are determined to continue hoſtilities until the event of the propoſed treaty, (which it is ſaid will be held at Sanduſky in May next) is known, and that if it is not agreeable to their wiſhes, they will pay no reſpect to it; and that the Britiſh ſtill continue to ſupply them with every neceſſary for carrying on the war, which, they ſay, is in conſideration of the Indian trade.

Mr. SEPLE,

IT was from my general knowledge of the impoſitions in caſe of Indian chiefs, that in a late paragraph, I inſinuated that thoſe of the late party that were conducted to the capital of the United States were not all ſachems: However, in this caſe, it is found to be worſe than even there inſinuated. For by a gentleman juſt from the Illinois and Wabaſh country, and who has been amongſt the greater part of the tribes from whence theſe Indians came, we are informed that inſtead of being but three, as we aſſerted, there is but one chief amongſt them, and that is Baptiſt du Queſne, of the Kaſkaſkias Indians, who have always been at peace, and with whom it was ſuperfluous to treat. The remainder of theſe illuſtrious perſonages, are ſome of them vulgar Indians, and ſome not Indians at all, but half Indians, half Martinico French: One of the interpreters is an Iriſhman, and underſtands little or nothing of the Indian dialect. It may be ſtated, however, that we were miſtaken as to the expence of the party as far as Pittſburgh. It was not 1900, but 2300 dollars.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.

IN the civil wars in France, on account of religious diſputes, when the Catholics beſieged Rouen, in 1652, Francis Civile, one of the moſt intereſted gentlemen of the Calviniſt party, received a wound, which made him fall ſenſeleſs from the rampart into the town. Some ſoldiers who ſuppoſed him dead, ſtripped and burried him, with the uſual negligence on thoſe occaſions.

A truſty and affectionate perſon, whom he retained in his ſervice, deſirous of procuring for his maſter, a more honorable burial, went with a deſign to find his body. His ſearch being fruitleſs amongſt ſeveral dead bodies which were quite diſfigured, he covered them again with earth, but ſo as that the hand of one of them remained uncovered. As he was returning, he looked behind him, and perceived that hand; and the apprehenſion he was under, that ſuch an object might excite the dogs to unearth the dead body for devouring it, induced him to come back, in order to cover it.

The moment he was going to exerciſe this pious office, a gleam of light from the moon juſt coming from under a cloud, made him perceive a diamond ring Civile wore on his finger. Without loſs of time, he takes up his maſter, who had ſtill breath in him, and carried him to the hoſpital of the wounded; but the ſurgeons, who had been quite fatigued with labour, and conſidering him as on the point of death would take no trouble about his wound. The ſervant then found himſelf obliged to tranſport him to his own inn, where he languiſhed four days without any help; at the end of this time, two phyſicians had the complaiſance to viſit him. They cleanſed his wound, and by their care, put him in a way to live.

The town having been taken by aſſault, the conquerors were ſo barbarous as to throw him out of the window. He fortunately fell on a heap of dung, where, abandoned by every one, he ſtill paſſed three days. Ducroiſer, his relation, had him privately carried off in the night, and ſent to a houſe in the country, where his wound was dreſſed at leiſure. There, after ſo many kinds of death, he recovered ſo perfect a health, that he ſurvived forty years all thoſe accidents.

That particular providence, which had ſaved this man from ſo many perils, had alſo preſided over his birth. His mother, dying with child during the abſence of her huſband, had been buried, without any one thinking to extract the child by the Ceſarian operation. The day after ſhe was interred, the huſband arrives, and learns with ſurpriſe the death of his wife, and the little attention that was had for the fruit of her womb. He requires her grave to be dug up; and, having had her opened, Civile was extracted, ſtill living.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all ouſtanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, February 20, 1793.

All perſons are hereby forbid from taking an aſſignment on two notes executed by the ſubſcribers to George Frazer, of Kentucky, formerly of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, one for ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence, dated October 1789, the other for three pounds fourteen ſhillings, dated November 28th, 1789. Theſe notes are left with William Hays, his agent, of Waſhington county, which notes we are determined not to pay till we are compelled by law.

ELIZABETH STRONG,
SARAH BECK.

February 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownſville) Redſtone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raiſing all kinds of grain, and there is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing ſpring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good ſeat for a diſtillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, alſo a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion by the firſt of April. If the land is not ſold before the firſt of April, poſſeſſion could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GIDEON WALKER.

Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted by bonds, notes, or book debts, unto Nyhoff and Claaſſe, merchants, in Greenſburgh, are deſired to come and pay their debts reſpectively, on or before the expiration of the month of March next, without further notice, as we wiſh to cloſe all the accounts of the ſaid partnerſhip.

NYHOFF & CLAASE.

Greenſburgh, Feb. 14, 1793.

24

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Philadelphia county, Jan. 28, 1793.

Mr. FRENEAU,

YOU will oblige several of your country subscribers, in republishing from THE MAIL of last Saturday, Mr. ADDISON's letter to the editor of that paper; together with the subsequent letters that passed between Mr. *Clymer* and Mr. *Addison* during the visit of the former to the *western country* in September last.

Your's, &c.

W. T.

No. 1. From Mr. Addison to Mr. Claypoole, printer of THE MAIL, dated *Washington*, Dec. 19, 1792.

IN your Mail of the 29th of October last, [*See National Gazette*, No. 113.] I was surprised to find a publication, evidently proceeding from Mr. *Clymer's* pen, in which, among many improper things, it contained an assertion with respect to me, not less unprovoked than untrue. I certainly should avoid thus noticing the subject, were it not that the public are, in some degree, interested in the conduct of every officer; and that several of my friends are solicitous for an explanation of the charge here made against me. I shall, however, confine myself entirely to that explanation, without attempting either to ridicule or to satyrize the proceedings of the supervisor—whose own reflection must suggest, that in the choice between a falsehood and a misrepresentation, a man of spirit will be indifferent.

Mr. Clymer has asserted, "that I *expressly* gave as one reason for declining to take the depositions of witnesses pointed out to me in the case of a riot, the odium to be incurred by it." Least I should be suspected of imitating Mr. Clymer, I shall not trust to my own account of my conduct; but exhibit, to those who choose to examine it, the conduct itself. Mr. Clymer alludes to a correspondence between him and me, which I request you will publish annexed to this letter. To those who shall take the trouble of reading this correspondence, it is not necessary to remark, that I considered Mr. Clymer's application to me as, at least, indelicate: that I disbelieved and denied the danger to his person, which he suggested: but arguing on the supposition of its reality, as with him it was fair to do, I thence inferred that his business must be odious, and in this hypothetical and not *express* manner, I gave this *odium* as a reason; not why I declined to take those depositions, but why it was indecent in him to ask me to do it. I gave him other reasons for declining it.

There is another assertion in Mr. Clymer's publication, which involving in it the character of a public justice in Pennsylvania, I consider in a far more serious light. He ought to have so viewed it, and taken good heed that he knew what he was saying. If he knows any facts to support his assertions, "that the feint animadversions of the state courts in this country upon offences committed against the laws of the United States, having afforded real encouragement to them," his own reputation, either for truth or discretion, requires that he disclose them. I ought to know, at least, as well as he, and I know none, and deny that any exist. Imprudence or a worse motive must have dictated this assertion. But in my letter, Mr. Clymer, whose senses were remarkably sharpened by every thing that happened to him here, had discerned a battery raised against the United States, and he perhaps thought, that in Philadelphia he might safely erect a counter fortification. The assertion might be believed long enough to serve as a sufficient pretence for a vigorous exertion of the authority of the federal courts; and even when detected, might charitably be considered as a pious fraud to advance the political hierarchy, and contribute to the desirable end of sublimating all authority in the arm of the Union.

If those who have read Mr. Clymer's publication should also take the trouble of reading this and the following letters, I hope it will be thought, that I have not rashly stepped into public examination, nor extended it to unreasonable bounds. I entered upon it with reluctance, and now drop it entirely.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
ALEX. ADDISON.

[*To be continued.*]

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE*, and *PATENT MEDICINES*, which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 304 acres of land, situate in Monongalia county, state of Virginia, within four miles of Morgantown, and on the great road that leads to Uniontown. There is on said place a good square log House and Barn, a thriving young orchard, a good stream of water convenient to the buildings, about 100 acres are cleared, and under good fence. The title is indisputable. There need be nothing said as to the quality of the land, it is well known for its fertility; it is equal to any on this side the Allegheny. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on the premises.

THOMAS JOHN.

January 7, 1793.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the first day of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to *the Tanning business, a lad of about* 14 *or* 15 *years of age. Enquire of JACOB BELTZHOOVER, on the bank of the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh.*

January 15, 1793.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber, are hereby earnestly requested to come and pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* o the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-street, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general assortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furnished on the best terms and a short credit where it may be required.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favoured me with their custom, they may rely on being served, as usual, with the best and cheapest goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1792.

ROBERT ERWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to keep that commodious House, in Market street, between Sixth & Seventh streets, now next door to the Surveyor General's Office since it was removed, and directly opposite the State Treasury;—where said Erwin designs for to keep, upon as moderate terms as possible to those who please to favor him with their custom, good Entertainment. Any assistance to strangers, in the land office, may be had by their humble servant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his house in Water street, opposite to Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the season, which he means to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, deerskins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices and attention to business to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4 1793.

Just opened, by the subscribers, at their Store in the Town of Greensburgh,

A Neat and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the season, which they will sell low for Cash, or such Country Produce as will answer their market.

TERRENCE & ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Those indebted to the subscriber before the date hereof, are desired to settle and pay off their respective balances before the first of March next, otherwise I will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving them into the hands of my attorney to have the same recovered by law.

ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, *Jan.* 21, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

BROKE *jail on the night of the 9th of October last a certain* JANE COCHRAN, *committed to the jail of Westmoreland county, for attempting to burn the house of William Jack, Esq. She is about* 5 *feet* 4 *or* 5 *inches high, somewhat pitted with the small pox, born in Ireland, her cloathing cannot be described as it is likely she would change them. Any person delivering said prisoner to the keeper of the jail at Greensburgh, shall receive the above reward.*

JOHN BRANDON, late jailor.

Greensburgh, Nov. 6, 1792.

Came to the Plantation of *the subscriber, living in Pitt township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, a small red HEIFER, about two years old, a slit off the left ear, and a wart under the right eye. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.*

JOHN WISE.

Allegheny county, Feb. 14, 1793.

A FULLING MILL *has been lately erected by the subscriber, at his Mills on Buffaloe creek, and is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Gass.—Care and attention will be paid to the different branches of the fulling business, by*

JOHN MOORE.

Ohio County, January 14, 1793.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading to Washington, a Sorrel COLT, three years old last spring, and has a star in the forehead.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.

January 15, 1973.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Legionville on the 29th ult. *Nathaniel Sutler*, a soldier belonging to Captain William Faulkner's company, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, fair hair, took with part of his regimental cloathing, he formerly lived at Jacob's creek iron work. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to any continental officer, or secures him in any jail, shall receive the above reward.

NATHL. HUSTON, Lieut.
3d S. L. U. S.

Legionville, Jan. 4, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.